

barely curved beak 0.5–1 mm. long.—Britton in Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxix. 153 (1902). *A. quinquefolia* of western Am. botanists, not L.—Woods and damp thickets, northwestern Idaho to the Cascade Mts. of Washington and the Wallowa Mts. of Oregon. Fl. April–July.

Anemone Piperi is generally passing in the Northwest as *A. quinquefolia*. It is, however, at once distinguished by its heavier and more ascending dark rootstock which is commonly forking at summit; by the strong tendency to produce two or more flowering stems; by the very frequent basal leaves at the bases of the flowering stems; by the thicker and broader, usually less cleft leaflets and by the broader achenes with much shorter beak. In its dark rootstock and its achenes *A. Piperi* suggests the Eurasian *A. nemorosa*, but that species has a simple horizontal rootstock without scales, the flowering stem solitary, the leaflets of the involucre dissected and the veins of the sepals very freely anastomosing.

The original number of *Anemone Piperi*, Piper, no. 1469, from Latah County, Idaho, seems to consist of two species. None of the specimens seen show rootstocks but the material of this number in the Gray Herbarium shows young fruit and is the plant so characteristic of northwestern Idaho above described. Sandberg, MacDougal & Heller's no. 194, also cited by Britton in the original description, is the plant above described; but Piper's material preserved at the State College of Washington has the very thin leaves and longer and more fusiform achenes of *A. oregana*.

9. *A. DELTOIDEA* Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 6 (1829); Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. A. i. 13 (1838); Britton,¹ Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. vi. 225 (1891); Robinson in Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. i. 12 (1895); Ulbrich, Engler's Bot. Jahrb. xxxvii. 218 (1905).—Woods of the coast region, Washington to California.

A VARIETY OF HYPERICUM CANADENSE

C. A. WEATHERBY

HYPERICUM CANADENSE, var. **magninsulare**, n. var., petalis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis ad apicem obtusum vel subacutum angustatis, in anthesi mox reflexis, pallide citrinis, nervillis evidentibus et apicem

¹ Britton and, following him, Ulbrich ascribes the species *A. deltoidea* to Douglas in Hook. But examination of the original description fails to reveal the ground for treating it as Douglas's species. It was clearly published by Hooker as a new species and Douglas's only connection with it was as collector of some of the original specimens.

versus superficie pallide rubro-tinctis, caetera formae typicae simillimum.

Petals ovate or ovate-lanceolate, tapering to an obtuse or acutish apex, soon reflexed, pale lemon-yellow, the evident nerves and near the apex the surface also somewhat tinged with pale red: otherwise like the typical form.—In moist ground in a pastured clearing and in an open swamp, Grand Manan, New Brunswick, Aug. 6, 1926, *C. A. and Una F. Weatherby*, no. 5545, TYPE in the Gray Herbarium.

In typical *Hypericum canadense* the petals are oblong with a broadly rounded or subtruncate apex, reflexed only toward the end of the flowering period, orange-yellow without any tinge of red and with the nerves, in fresh material, scarcely discernible.

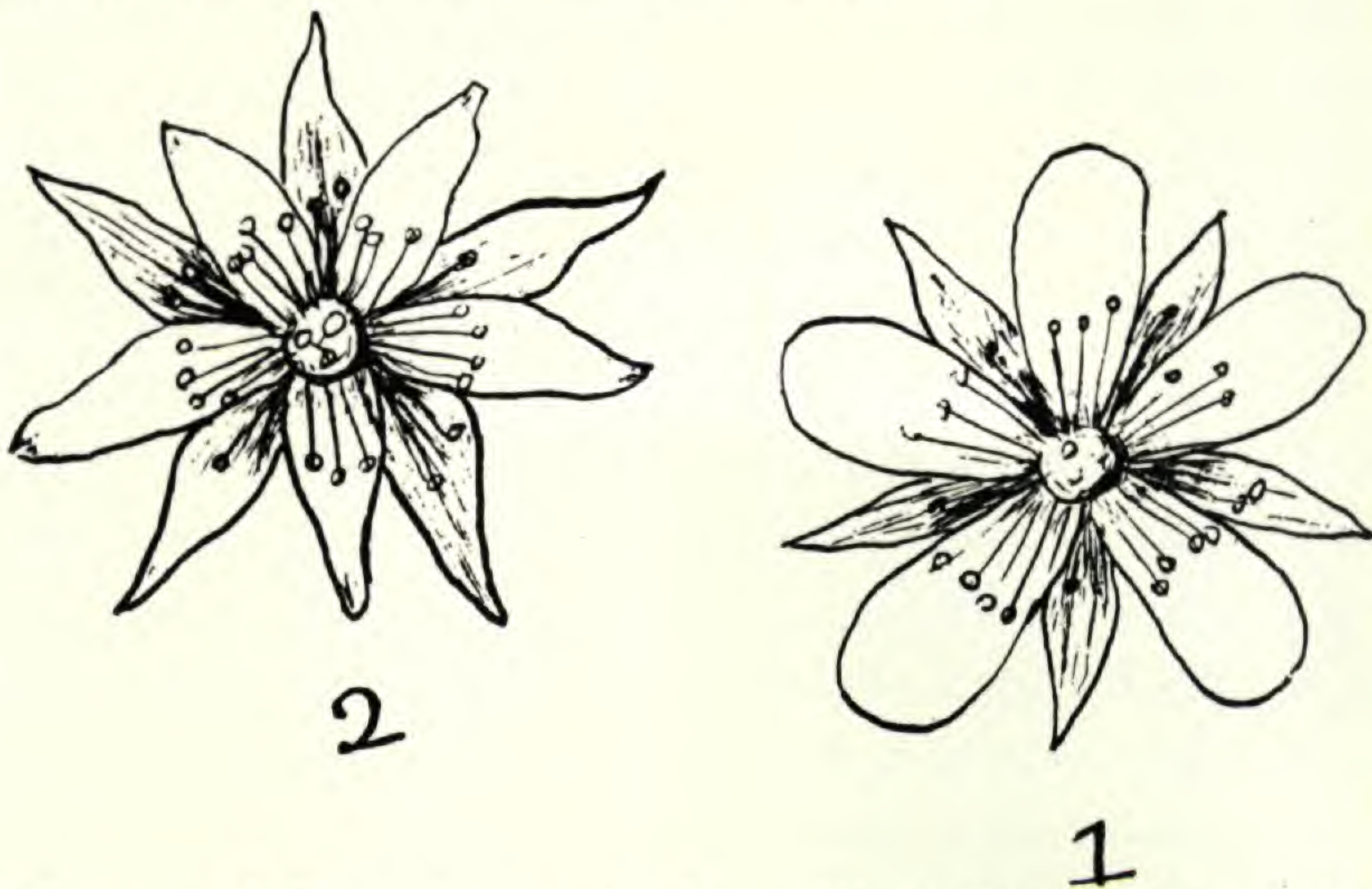


Fig. 1. Flowers of *Hypericum canadense* (1) and of var. *magninsulare* (2), both $\times 5$.

As indicated above, var. *magninsulare* seems to be distinctly more than a mere color-form. Rare individuals of typical *H. canadense* are to be found (e. g., *C. A. and U. F. Weatherby*, no. 5747, from a bog on White Head Island, N. B., Aug. 4, 1927) in which the petals are as pale or even paler in color; but they retain the characteristic shape and texture of those of the typical form, and do not early become reflexed. On Grand Manan, where both occur in considerable quantity and hold their characters very constantly, var. *magninsulare* can be distinguished at a glance from *H. canadense*. The two forms show, moreover, a rather marked segregation in habitat. The former occurs mainly in moist or wet open places on the basalt ridge which occupies the central and western portions of the island; the latter is found chiefly in wetter situations in the lower land and on the small outlying islands to the east. Only occasionally do they grow together.

The variety is, however, one of those discouraging plants which are readily recognized in the field but almost impossible to make out in the herbarium. In all forms of *H. canadense*, the petals completely lose their color and are usually more or less contorted in drying. The reflexing may be either simulated or masked in pressing and, moreover, the sepals become erect around the young fruit after anthesis and carry up with them the persistent remains of the petals. And though dissection might solve these difficulties, in most of the material I have seen good flowers are too few to admit of it; the species seems to have attracted attention chiefly by its red capsules. Finally, the variety shows no differences in habit, foliage, capsules, or seeds.

Under these circumstances, I have found no other collections than that above cited certainly referable to the variety. And, since anything so obvious in the field as it is, at least when occurring in the same region with true *H. canadense*, must, seemingly, have been noted by some other collector if actually seen, it may be endemic on Grand Manan. It is here described in the belief that it is a real, if somewhat slightly differentiated, entity, and in the hope that others may be able to gather additional information as to its status and range.

There is nothing in Linnaeus's description of *H. canadense*, which was founded wholly on a specimen of Kalm's, to show which form he had; I feel justified in assuming, however, that it could not have been the apparently very local var. *magninsulare*.

I am indebted to the care and kindness of Miss Kate Coney and Mr. Alfred Z. Reed in collecting ripe seeds of the variety for me, and to the latter also for suggesting the name here applied to it—a latinization of Grand Manan, which is reputed to be made up of the French "grand" and a Passamaquoddy word meaning "island."

GRAY HERBARIUM

PANICUM LONGIFOLIUM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On August 9, 1928, I joined Messrs. Ludlow Griscom, John M. Fogg, Jr. and Paul W. Bowman in a search of some of the bogs and swales of southern Bristol and adjacent southwestern Plymouth Counties, Massachusetts, with the hope of rediscovering Hervey's station or stations in South Dartmouth of *Habenaria cristata* (Michx.) R. Br.¹ Hervey's collections, in 1905 and 1908, were made on Smiths' Neck and at Nonquit, near the base of the Neck but, although we searched a number of

¹ See Fernald, RHODORA, XXV. 48 (1923).